

The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1911.

A DISCREDITED OPPOSITION.

If anyone had told the members of the local Opposition a few short months ago that nearing the close of the present session they would stand before the people thoroughly discredited and more hopelessly beaten than they were on March 8, 1908, they would have laughed in derision. Towards the close of last year they commenced an active campaign of organization, and continued it with unabated vigor for some time into the present year. Federal lines were to be strictly drawn, in provincial politics and primaries were to be held in every county to choose both Provincial and Federal representatives.

The first primaries were held in St. John and delegates elected, but so far the delegates have not been called together to select candidates for either the Provincial or Dominion Parliaments. The object of having the candidates early in the field, we were told, was that they might become better acquainted with the people. Somehow this idea has been abandoned and there are rumors in the air that this time the politicians in charge of the Liberal party are afraid to trust the delegates who were selected at the primaries to make a choice of candidates. But, whatever the cause, there has been no convention called for St. John and there are no candidates in the field.

There was to be new blood infused into Liberal politics in St. John city but, apparently, the regulars who have been shedding political gore for some years objected to the innovation, and intimated as much to the adherents of the proposed change, and from present indications there will be no new blood in this constituency until the "old reliables" are taken care of.

The primaries in St. John were a notice to the local Opposition experienced. It was a first to Mr. Robinson that Westminster dictation would not be tolerated in St. John dominions. In Kings county a convention was held and candidates selected. It was at this convention that Mr. Robinson made his charges against Mr. Hazen in connection with the removal of the rails from the Albert Southern Railway, which he said Mr. Hazen should have prevented because the Province had a lien on the rails. Mr. Hazen said that it should have been put in operation years before he came to power.

That the lien had not been enforced when the road was sold at public auction, nor when it passed to the Province, which was years ago, was conclusive evidence that the friends of Mr. Robinson, who filled the post of Attorney General at those times, were not of his opinion concerning the lien. Notwithstanding this the Telegraph said the matter would be brought up in the House and an investigation demanded. Mr. Robinson did make a very mild reference to the matter in the House and an investigation demanded. Mr. Robinson did make a very mild reference to the matter in the House and an investigation demanded.

Then came the session of the House. The Opposition could not sustain the statements they had made on public platforms during the recess. They had no answer to the facts and figures presented by the Premier, Provincial Secretary, and Surveyor General, who showed with a conclusiveness that was unanswerable that the affairs of the Province had been honestly and well administered. By comparing the revenue collected by the Hazen Administration with that of the old regime the former had more money to spend on all the principal public services without recourse to bond issues, which was the method adopted by the old Government to cover their expenditures on public works when the ordinary revenue failed.

The Opposition were routed, horse, foot, and artillery by these comparative statements. They had no answer because the figures were unanswerable. Their attempt to show that there was something wrong in the expenditures for public works was so thoroughly exposed by the Chief Commissioner of Public Works that they were compelled to fall back on abuse and again tried their old tactics of reading Mr. Morrissey out of the Liberal party with the same success as formerly.

Next came the York election. The majority of the Hazen Government in that county was to be reduced to the vanishing point. A campaign of mendacity unequalled in the history of the Province was begun, in which every member of the Opposition party took part. Mr. Carvell was brought from Ottawa to tell all he knew and a great deal more regarding the Valley Railway project. At the end of the campaign the Hazen Government were found to be even stronger in the county than they were three years ago.

The misrepresentations of the Opposition and Mr. Carvell were answered by the people in such a convincing manner that no brass band was called out when Mr. Carvell returned to Ottawa, beaten and discredited as no public man has ever been defeated and discredited in this Province before. Ever since his return there has been nothing doing in the Valley Railway project. Before he left he said the delayed action on this great question was due to Parliament being occupied with the Reciprocity debate. What reason he will put forward for the present lack of interest at Ottawa to give the people of the St. John River Valley a railway remains to be seen.

Mr. Robinson's scheme to embarrass the Government by moving a reciprocity resolution as a want of confidence motion in the Government proved abortive. Such a resolution has no place in provincial politics, and its object was so transparent that no one was deceived by it. Indeed the policy of the Opposition is so raw and child-like that it becomes petty.

With all the wind that has been expended by the orators of the Opposition not a single creditable act has been laid at the door of the Government. Mr. Robinson, according to the Telegraph and Times, has labored assiduously as a member of the Public Accounts Committee to discover some error upon which he could hang his hat, but up to date he has made no discoveries—for the reason that there are none to make. All the expenditures were found properly vouched for, and particularly in the Public Works and Crown Land Departments, sustained by affidavit. The old method of giving free run of the Treasury to political friends has

disappeared for ever and the result has been highly beneficial to the Province.

The House will rise next week and Mr. Robinson and his supporters will return to their homes with the knowledge that instead of being able to bring discredit on the Government their misrepresentations have been thoroughly exposed and that the people of the country are as strongly against them as three years ago.

RECIPROCITY FOR THE FARMER.

ARTICLE NO. 2.—BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Canada has paid more attention to the British market in respect of her cheese than perhaps in regard to any other article. Long years ago she set herself to gain a firm foothold therein, and to that end perfected her processes, supervised her packing, established cold storage, and in all this was aided by the Government in expert teaching and in money grants. The result has been attained. Canada is today the chief source of supply for British cheese consumers, and the quality and excellence of her product have combined to give it first place and keep it there.

Last year we exported 180,859,886 lbs. of cheese worth \$21,697,632, and of this Great Britain bought 179,937,468 lbs., valued at \$21,481,566. That is she took practically all our surplus, whilst in the United States we marketed only 154,490 lbs. worth \$23,995. There is clearly, therefore, no need to look for markets for our cheese in the United States. The British market requires all and more than we can spare and asks no questions, the Canadian brand goes.

By this proposed Reciprocity scheme United States cheese will enter Canada free, and last year they exported in all 6,822,842 lbs., a very small portion of which came to Canada. In the United States there is not the same rigid care taken to ensure quality, and all grades and kinds would find their way to our markets. Cheese enters free into Great Britain, and the great danger is that United States inferior cheese would go via Canada marked as Canadian, and thus destroy the high standing we have acquired at such expenditure of time and money.

The situation may be summed up as follows:—Canada does not need the United States market for her cheese. She possesses a larger and a better one. The free entry of United States mixed cheese would depress the price on the Canadian market and so work against the steady market now enjoyed by our farmers. The throwing in of a batch of United States cheese of mixed grades and inferior quality would cause fluctuations in price and disturbance to the whole trade, and, lastly, but most important of all, the possibility of exporting United States cheese into Canada and sending it from Canada to Great Britain as Canadian cheese, menaces our whole cheese trade with Great Britain.

As to butter. Canada in 1910 exported 4,615,350 lbs. of butter, valued at \$1,010,274, sending 2,595,397 lbs. to Great Britain, a large quantity to the West Indies and Newfoundland, and 1,013,857 lbs. to the United States. Great Britain and the West Indies are importing countries which do not raise enough for their own use, and must always be a receptive market. The United States on the contrary is a large exporter of butter, over and above what is required for home consumption. In 1909 her net surplus exported was 5,590,000 lbs.

The result, therefore, of Reciprocity would be to allow the surplus butter of the United States to enter our market free, and compete with the product of our own farmers. Last year, with the duty on butter of 6 cents per lb., only 61,681 lbs. were sent in. With the duty off it could be dumped from time to time into our central cities, and being of mixed grades would have the effect of demoralizing the markets of our own farmers.

But under this agreement butter is to come in free from New Zealand, Australia, Denmark and eleven other countries, most of them butter producers, whilst in these countries our butter is met by a duty. This is not fair. The combined result will be prejudicial to our butter producing interests, and could in no way, that we see, be of an advantage.

The fact is that at present the home demand for butter is rapidly gaining on the home supply. This conduces to good prices and steady conditions. We are not troubled to find markets for what is produced, and to find it at our very doors. We do not, therefore, need to allow free butter from the world, for that practically would be the outcome of this pact, and thus invite needless competition. So healthy a balance is now preserved that both consumer and producer enjoy a fair deal.

We have before shown that in the matter of eggs Reciprocity would injure the Canadian farmer. The least that can be said as to butter and cheese is that Reciprocity can be of no benefit towards gaining a market for the Canadian farmer, and may prove dangerous to both his home market in Canada, and his great export market in Great Britain.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

Blasphemy in Japan is another rude disillusionment for the credulous traveller. Prof. B. H. Chamberlain, in his "Things Japanese," remarks:—"The Japanese vocabulary, though extraordinarily rich and constantly growing, is honorably deficient in terms of abuse. It affords absolutely no means of cursing and swearing."

Reluctantly, but resolutely, the error in this observation is pointed out by the Oriental Economic Review. It is true that the oath in the law courts is merely a moral asseveration, without any religious significance, and that the abusive terms in Japanese are few and lacking in that religious suggestion in which our own are so rich. But a Westerner, learning simply that the Japanese reaches the limit of indecent exhortation in the apparently mild exclamation, "You beast! You beast!" would be grossly misled if he concluded that the speaker was rather poorly off for epithets. That word indicates a lower stage of incantation.

For a Buddhist, therefore, the meaning of the vituperation is nothing less than the Christian idea of condemnation to what Shakespeare euphemistically denominated the everlasting bonfire.

Current Comment

(London Free Press.)

The farmers of Canada who have been complaining of indifference to their interests on the part of the Government might note that the dole Government majority voted down a resolution introduced by a farmer member asking that one-tenth of the Dominion revenue be spent for their benefit. The Government concluded that it was impossible for them to do this while there were sawdust wharves to buy and dredging to be done for party friends.

(Ottawa Journal.)

Book-keeping which gives you your choice between thinking you have a thirty-million surplus or a four million deficit is of course better suited to a government than it would be to a bank. But if the thirty million idea is all right, let's get ahead with the Georgian Bay Canal.

(Columbus News.)

Maine, which has state-wide prohibition, is about to build an inebriate asylum. No, there isn't any answer.

HE FEARED VENGEANCE OF A THIEF

Once Crook, Turned Honest,
Arrested Old Pal who
Threatened to Kill Him—
Fear Led Him to Suicide.

When a young man, his complexion paled by confinement in prison, was freed from Dannemora Penitentiary five years after he turned to a companion and announced that the business of being "crooked" having serious drawbacks, he had resolved to "turn straight." The statement was received by his companion with a sneer, it could not be done, he declared.

Well, then, said the first man, "if I can't do it no one can. And right now our paths separate, do you understand? That is, unless you want to come my way—the straight way. You won't come? Then goodbye."

The speaker was Morris Glatt, known to the police of Buffalo and New York city as the "Twinkler" and by several other names. He had been talking to "Josh" Hines, a young man of his own age—twenty-two. Both had grown up in the streets of Buffalo, and together learned the way of living without working, which accomplishment eventually landed them, still companions, in Dannemora, where each served a sentence of two years for picking pockets promiscuously.

Mourning by Many.
Glatt held to his resolution to "keep straight." His death by suicide in his comfortable home, No. 233 First avenue, Long Island city, was a blow to hundreds of his friends, few of whom had known his past, but all of whom had admired his efforts as a detective, second in command of the Long Island Railroad's squad. He had married happily and had a little daughter.

What so weighed on the man's mind as to have led to his self-destruction was learned. He had feared that his old "pal," Hines, whom he had arrested as a thief several years ago, would carry out a threat to kill him in revenge. Hines, it was said, will be released from Dannemora next week.

When the two young men left prison together and separated at the outer yard gate their paths did not cross again for a year. "Josh" Hines returned to Buffalo, took up his old occupation of doing nothing and was constantly "laid" by the police. Glatt went to New York, and one of the first men whom he asked for advice and assistance in his struggle to "square" was George S. Dougherty, Eastern manager of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, No. 57 Broadway, New York.

Gets Honest Work.

Mr. Dougherty was at once convinced that the young man's determination to lead an honest life was earnest. He talked with the youth for some time, and when Glatt left the office Mr. Dougherty had given him employment as a special agent. It was a hard job, but Glatt was equal to it, and he was to be paid for his services. He was to be paid for his services. He was to be paid for his services.

Glatt entered his new work with eagerness. After several months' duty on small assignments, he was sent to the Saratoga race track and instructed to be on the look out for pickpockets and thieves. He spent much of his time in the betting ring, where men often carried in their hand and pockets thousands of dollars.

On the day that the Saratoga Handicap was run four years ago Glatt found himself throughout the afternoon in the centre of a pushing and struggling mass of men, all fighting for positions before the bookmakers' stools anxious to make wagers on the race. The last few minutes before the horses went to the post were exciting for those in the betting ring. Suddenly above the shouting of the crowd the voice of one man was heard. He cried that he had been robbed of \$500 in bills.

Darling devotedly through the crowd a small man was attempting to escape from the ring when Glatt laid a heavy hand on him. He was "Josh" Hines, and in a pocket was found \$500 in the same number of bills and denominated as the long described. Hines fought a charge of larceny, but was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. As he was led away to jail he swore that when released, he would kill Glatt for having arrested him.

Two years ago, Robert E. Kirkham, head of the Long Island Railroad police, asked Mr. Dougherty to suggest a good detective. Mr. Dougherty referred Mr. Kirkham to Glatt, and two years ago Glatt did excellent work for the railroad, recovered much stolen property and was in line for promotion.

That it was a sense of fear which led Glatt to shoot himself seemed impossible of belief to those with whom he had worked and been associated. The secret of his past had been kept carefully by Mr. Dougherty and Mr. Kirkham. Both said that although they had heard the report that Glatt feared his erstwhile comrade in crime, they never had known the man to hesitate at danger.

FUNERALS.

Benjamin Abrams.
The remains of Benjamin Abrams, a former resident of this city, who died in Boston on Tuesday, arrived by the Boston train on Thursday evening at 11:20. The body was conveyed to Brennan's undertaking rooms where the funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. H. A. Cody conducted the services, and the remains were interred in Fernhill.

Samuel W. Brandie.
From the residence of his son-in-law, Abraham Hayes, Spaulding road, the funeral of Samuel W. Brandie took place Friday afternoon at 2:30. The burial services were performed by Rev. David H. D. and the remains were interred in Cedar Hill cemetery.

David Ramsay.
The funeral of David Ramsay took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 from his late residence, 69 Sherbrooke street, to the Mission church, Paradise Row, where funeral services were conducted by Rev. H. A. Collins. Interment was in Cedar Hill cemetery.

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HE ARRESTED
A LAMP POST

New York Policeman who
Did His Duty as He Saw
it Laid Down in Book of
Rules.

New York, April 7.—Anton Schulz has been a policeman long enough to know what to do when he sees any body or anything occupying valuable street space when waving about at an angle of thirty-eight degrees. His theory is that the East Fifty-first street police station is the best place for such persons to be, and he has regained their lost balance, and he has achieved some reputation as a guide about that neighborhood.

When he reached the corner of Third avenue and Fifty-first street early yesterday morning his eye fell upon a lamp post which had up to that time always borne a good reputation. Now, however, it decidedly had been celebrating and was looking up at the stars at an acute angle.

"Come on, now," said Schulz, "straighten up. Take a brace," and he lent a hand himself. Instead of straightening up the lamp post lost its feet entirely, and leaned up against the policeman. The post has an iron constitution which weighs about eight hundred pounds, ringside, and Schulz gave a magnificent exhibition of getting from under. With the post lying prostrate on the sidewalk the policeman paused to wipe his forehead and turn to his book of rules. He could find nothing to change his view that the station house was the only place for anything in that condition, and seizing the post firmly about the waist, he started. He had to make the trip in instalments of about eleven feet each, so it took him nearly an hour to reach his destination.

He was surprised at the utter absence of gratitude or appreciation in the manner of Lieutenant Frank when the prisoner was carried in. "What do I want with that thing?" asked the Lieutenant.

"I found it on my beat," said Schulz. "It took me an hour to get it here. I was only following the rules."

"You were not," declared Frank. "You should have called an ambulance."

Winter Port Business.

Up to date 59 steamships have filed their return at the custom house, showing a valuation as follows:
Canadian goods, \$12,420,758
Foreign goods, 6,696,235
Total, \$19,115,996

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